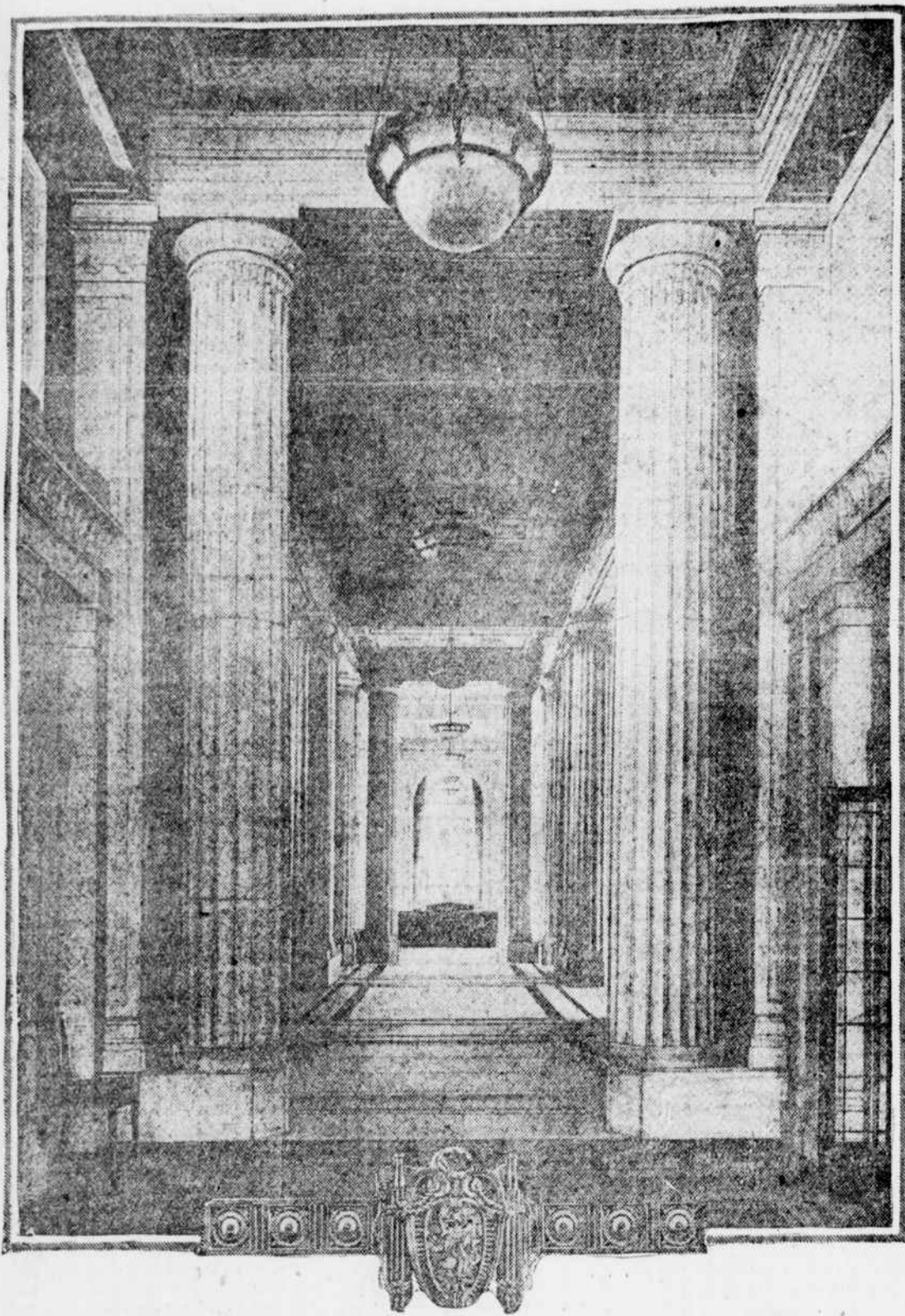
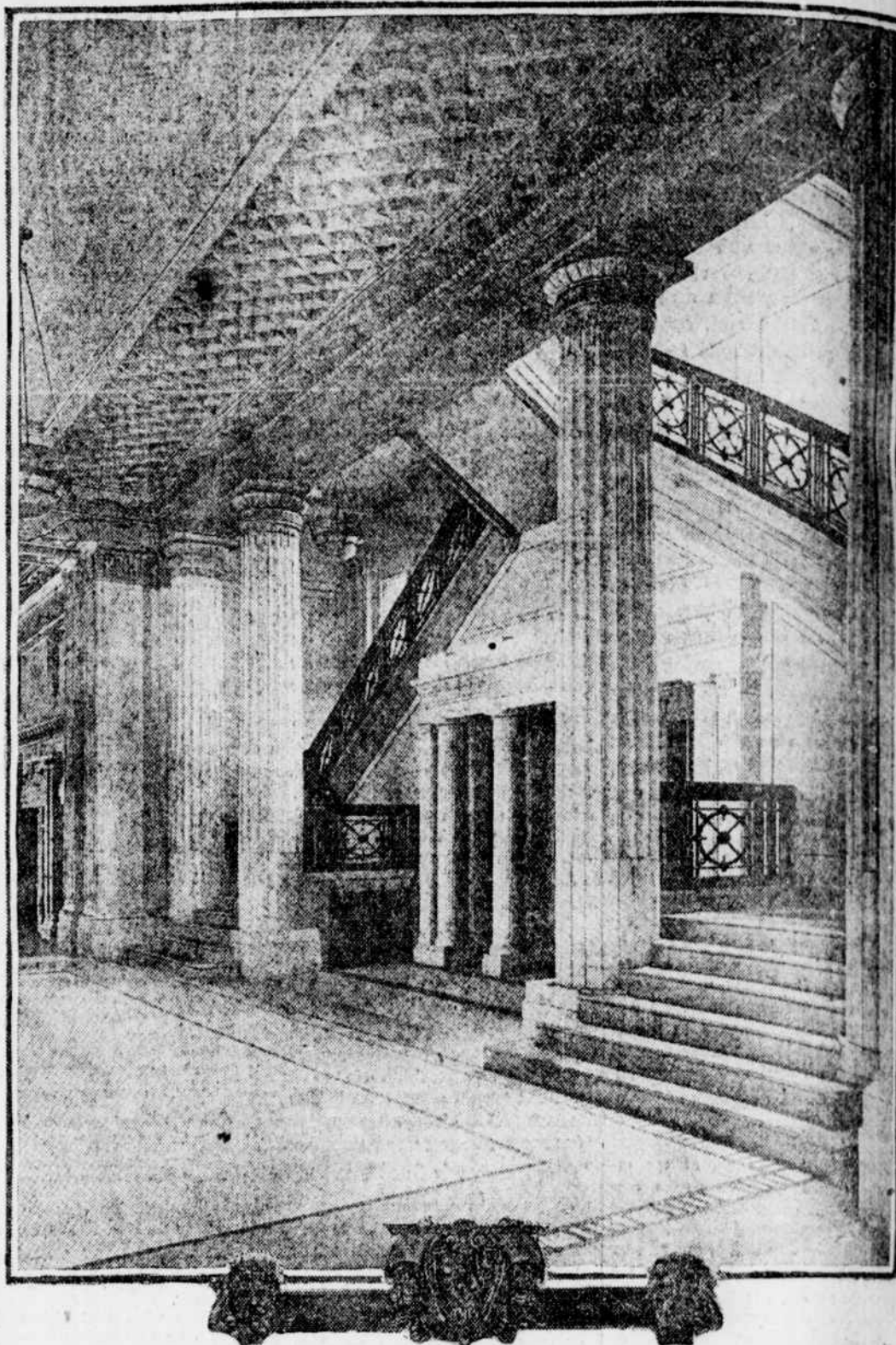


Pentelic Marbles, Such as Phidias and Praxiteles Loved



West Hall, Looking North

THE NEW CUNARD BUILDING
The Main Entrance

Main Staircase

"The European Anarchy"

BACK of all the antagonisms of commerce, behind all the hidden ambitions of ministries, the swollen egotism of kings and the sudden thrust of democracies to defend themselves, is the lonely figure of one man. He stands far back on the path of time, he is hidden by the dust of a moving world, but his words still can be heard, and they have still a sinister ring to a world that appears to have grown somewhat in honesty in these intervening years. The man is Machiavelli, and it is G. Lowes Dickinson, an English essayist, who points to him as the progenitor of to-day's conflict in a new book, illuminatingly called "The European Anarchy."

It is startling to be confronted with the opinion that the man who is so largely responsible for the modern idea of "the state," with its subordination of the individual, was finally an anarchist. The states he devised have been like individuals in a state of anarchy, rarely—if ever—devoting themselves to the common cause of all. Out of that ceaseless chicanery, the shrewd playing of diplomats for territory, the never ending resort to the sword when the game failed to award the desired end, has come this final war, inconceivable in the light of present morality; inevitable when it is found that it is a morality to which only individuals but never states conform. The writer puts it clearly in his first few paragraphs:

"In the great and tragic history of Europe there is a turning point that marks the defeat of the ideal of a world-order and the definite acceptance of international anarchy. That turning point is the emergence of the sovereign state at the end of the fifteenth century. And it is symbolical of all that was to follow that at that point stands, looking down the vista of the centuries, the brilliant and sinister figure of Machiavelli. From that date onward international policy has meant Machiavellianism."

Sometimes Avowed and Sometimes Disclaimed

"Sometimes the masters of the craft, like Catherine de Medici or Napoleon, have avowed it; sometimes, like Frederick the Great, they have disclaimed it. But always they have practised it. They could not, indeed, practise anything else. For it is as true of an aggregation of states as of an aggregation of individuals that, whatever moral sentiments may prevail, if there is no common law and no common force the best intentions will be defeated by lack of confidence and security."

"Mutual fear and mutual suspicion, aggression masquerading as defence and defence masquerading as aggression, will be the protagonists in the bloody drama; and there will be, what Hobbes truly asserted to be the essence of such a situation, a chronic state of war, open or veiled. For peace itself will be a latent war; and the more the states arm to prevent a conflict the more certainly will it be provoked, since to one or another it will always seem a better chance to have it now than to have it on worse conditions later. Some one state at any moment may be the immediate offender, but the main and permanent offence is common to all states. It is the anarchy which they are all responsible for perpetuating."

The most interesting chapter in the book is the one on Germany. Previously the author has discussed the ambitions of various

parts of Europe, the desire of France and England to maintain the balance of power because they were the greatest colonizing nations in Europe and had much to lose, little to gain, by war. Then comes Germany:

"Germany, as a great power, is a creation of the last fifty years. Before 1866 there was a loose confederation of German states; after 1870 there was an empire of the Germans. The transformation was the work of Bismarck, and it was accomplished by blood and iron."

Establishing for Germans the Prestige of Force and Fraud

"Whether it could have been accomplished otherwise is matter of speculation. That it was accomplished so is a fact, and a fact of tragic significance. For it established among Germans the prestige of force and fraud and gave them as their national hero the man whose most characteristic act was the falsification of the Ems telegram."

"If the unification could have been achieved in 1848 instead of in 1870, if the free and generous idealism of that epoch could have triumphed, as it deserved to, if Germans had not bartered away their souls for the sake of the kingdom of this world, we might have been spared this last and most terrible act in the bloody drama of European history. If even, after 1866, 1870 had not been provoked the catastrophe that is destroying Europe before our eyes might never have overwhelmed us. In the crisis of 1870 the French minister who fought so long and with such tenacity for peace saw and expressed, with the lucidity of his nation, what the real issue was for Germany and for Europe:

"There exists, it is true, a barbarous Germany, greedy of battles and conquest, the Germany of the country squire; there exists a Germany pharisaic and iniquitous, the Germany of all the untellable pedants whose empty lucubrations and microscopic researches have been so unduly vaunted. But these two Germanies are not the great Germany, that of the artists, the poets, the thinkers, that of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Leibnitz, Kant, Hegel, Liebig. This latter Germany is good, generous, humane, pacific; it finds expression in the touching phrase of Goethe, who when asked to write against us replied that he could not find it in his heart to hate the French. If we do not oppose the natural movement of German unity, if we allow it to complete itself quietly by successive stages, it will not give supremacy to the barbarous and sophisticated Germany, it will assure it to the Germany of intellect and culture. War, on the other hand, would establish, during a time impossible to calculate, the domination of the Germany of the squire and the pedant."

A Telegram That Made the War Inevitable

"The generous dream was not to be realized. French chauvinism fell into the trap Bismarck had prepared for it. Yet even at the last moment his war would have escaped him had he not recaptured it by fraud. The publication of the Ems telegram made the conflict inevitable, and one of the most hideous and sinister scenes in all history is that in which the three conspirators, Bismarck, Moltke and Roon, 'suddenly recovered their pleasure in eating and drinking,' because by publishing a lie they had secured the certain death in battle of hundreds of thousands of young men."

"The spirit of Bismarck has infected the whole public life of Germany and of Europe. It has given a new lease to the political philosophy of Machiavelli and made of every

INTERNALLY the new Cunard Building is embellished with rare marble, which is used not alone for the pillars, but also for counters, walls, floors of main halls and corridors. Among these is the celebrated Pentelicon or Pentelic marble. This is the material upon which Phidias, Praxiteles and other famous Greek sculptors delighted to work. It was, too, in this stone that the Elgin Marbles were executed. The beauty of Pentelicon marble and its abiding durability are well seen from those fragmentary carvings which are now in the British Museum. This marble was quarried on Mount Pentelicon, in Attica, the range of hills which are not far removed from the classic Marathon, and which look down from a height of 3,750 feet upon the blue waters of the Aegean and the island groups of the Cyclades. It is interesting to note that the Pentelicon marble used in the Cunard Building is from a quarry which for hundreds of years had fallen into disuse, so perhaps it is not an extraordinary stretch of the imagination to surmise that the stone from which the ancient Parthenon derived so much of its glory came from the same quarry as did that which now adorns the building. Other marbles used were obtained from well known Italian quarries, mostly in the vicinity of Carrara. These quarries, numbering some 5,000 in all, are situated about sixty miles from Florence, and have been from very early times one of the world's principal sources of supply for statuary marble.



THE new headquarters of the Cunard Line in Liverpool is a sumptuous domicile. This building is the third series of head offices which the line has occupied since its organization in 1840. The building itself stands on a strong, sloping, rusticated base built of rough big stones from the Roach quarries of Portland. The large, plain wall surfaces are broken only by the rusticated angles and the windows of the first floor. The fourth floor windows are absolutely square and devoid of decoration, to emphasize the greater elaboration of the parts above and below them. Above is a highly decorated frieze, with a heavy projecting cornice, surmounted by a plain wall. The building thus forms a homoge-

neous whole, which, even to the casual observer, conveys the impression that it does full justice to the importance of the site it occupies and the business which is conducted within its walls. Appropriate devices have been adopted to enhance the interest of the design. The projecting doorways, though rough in general outline, are treated with great refinement in the porticoes, and the heavy arched windows to the ground floor further tend to enhance the finished simplicity of the other parts of the building. The carving is not only decorative, but will possess an increasing historical interest, seeing that the subjects selected draw attention to the period of war during which the building has been erected. The shields on the friezes in the pierhead elevation bear upon them the arms of countries allied in the great war. They are England and France, Russia and Italy, Japan and Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, while at the

The Self-Adoration of Germans Is So Naive

"German imperialism, then, while it involves the same intellectual presuppositions, the same confusions, the same erroneous arguments, the same shortsighted ambitions as the imperialism of other countries, exhibits them all in an extreme degree. All peoples admire themselves. But the self-adoration of Germans is so naive, so frank, so unqualified, as to seem sheerly ridiculous to more experienced nations. The English and the French, too, believe their civilization to be the best in the world. But English common sense and French sanity would prevent them from announcing to other peoples that they proposed to conquer them, morally or materially, for their good. All Jingoism admires and desires war."

"But nowhere else in the modern world is to be found such a debauch of 'romantic' enthusiasm, such a wilful blindness to all the

realities of war, as Germany has manifested both before and since the outbreak of this world catastrophe. A reader of German newspapers and tracts gets at last a feeling of nausea at the very words 'Wir Deutsche,' followed by the eternal 'Helden' (heroes), 'Heldentum,' 'Heldentat,' and is inclined to thank God if he indeed belong to a nation sane enough to be composed of 'Händler' (hucksters)."

He sums up his theory thus: "The war proceeded out of rivalry for empire between all the great powers in every part of the world. The contention between France and Germany for the control of Morocco, the contention between Russia and Austria for the control of the Balkans, the contention between Germany and the other powers for the control of Turkey—these were the causes of the war. And this contention for control is prompted at once by the desire for power and the desire for wealth. In practice the two motives are found conjoined. But to different minds they appeal in different proportions. There is such a thing as the love of power for its own sake. It is known to individuals and it is known in states, and it is the most disastrous, if not the most evil, of the human passions."

has been a motive of state. Power has been the fetish of kings and emperors from the beginning of political history, and it remains to be seen whether it will not continue to inspire democracies.

"The passion for empire ruined the Athenian democracy, no less than the Spartan or the Venetian oligarchy, or the Spain of Philip II, or the France of the Monarchy and the Empire. But it still makes its appeal to the romantic imagination. Its intoxication has lain behind this war, and it will prompt many others if it survives, when the war is over, either in the defeated or the conquering nations."

"It is not only the jingoism of Germany that Europe has to fear. It is the jingoism that success may make supreme in any country that may be victorious."

A Passion, However, Not Peculiar to Germans

"The modern German philosophy of the state turns almost exclusively upon this idea; and here, as elsewhere, by giving to a passion an intellectual form the Germans have magnified its force and enhanced its monstrosity. But the passion itself is not peculiar to Germans, nor is it only they to whom it is and

four angles of the building is the shield of the Cunard Company supported on a great eagle.

On the heads of the third floor windows looking toward the river are the arms of the principal ports in the United Kingdom, and on the north and south sides the ancient emblems of the signs of the zodiac, while over the doorways and on the projecting base are to be found Storm and Neptune, Peace and War, Britannia and typical faces of the dominions beyond the seas.

The general disposition of the building is absolutely simple, for entrance doorways in the centre of the two sides give access to a broad corridor, from which all the offices are approached, the upper ones by means of six passenger lifts and one goods lift.

The Cunard Company has its public offices on the ground floor at the river end of the building.

King Alfonso Speaks

Spain is passing through another crisis. A railroad strike, followed by a declaration of martial law, provoked, last week, riots and rigorous measures of suppression by the military in Barcelona, Madrid and other cities. While the Spanish crisis is watched with general interest, many regarding it as the culminating point in the modern history of Spain, the young King Alfonso seems to be confident of the situation. In an interview with the correspondent of "The London Daily Express" he recently expressed some very interesting views. This is the correspondent's account of the interview:

THE most impressive thing about the King is his vigorous personality and his extraordinary knowledge of political men both in Spain and in other countries. Although serious in appearance, his fascinating smile never leaves his face, and during our conversation I recalled the remark made to me once by an eminent New York financier, who, after an audience with the King, said: "If the King were determined to give up his position, we should be glad to have him with us in Wall Street." But his opinion was that the King was not disposed to quit his position. His great knowledge of affairs is wonderful, and was manifested to me while he spoke of the commercial relations between the Allies and Spain. His majesty is evidently capable of conducting the Spanish ship of state and guiding the nation to safety. . . .

The Part Spain Played And Is Playing

"Tell me," asked the King, "what do you want to know?"

"The readers of 'The Daily Express,' " I answered, "desire to know the part Spain will play in the war, and the part she has played in the past, and is playing now."

"What we have been doing in the past is well known, and I believe it needs no explanation," replied the King, and continued: "Our part at present and in the future will be that of neutrals. We ought not to enter the war; we must remain neutral to the end. We want to remain neutral," he exclaimed emphatically, "till we are attacked. I cannot believe that any offence would be committed against my people."

I asked the King for an explanation of the crisis through which Spain is now passing.

"Spain," the King answered, "is not only beginning to feel the effects of war, but also is suffering from what I may call financial indigestion. Although there are many who are making considerable profits as a result of the war, the majority have been made to suffer by it. This has resulted in the suffering of certain rich commercial classes of Spain. Of course, the rich suffer only

from slight inconveniences. They find great difficulty in buying their automobiles, while the poor must pay higher rates for their garments. But the war has raised the salaries of certain workers. . . . Unfortunately, however, there are many industries which have been completely ruined by the war. In others the salaries of workmen have remained the same, since the latter industries have been affected by the war neither favorably nor unfavorably. Thus three-quarters of the Spanish working class is dissatisfied with the situation, which became more complicated by the patriotic movement of the army to see to it that the money voted by Parliament be spent in the best way possible and that the Spanish military system be modernized."

"But it would be absolutely false to say that the discipline and the loyalty of the army have not remained intact. Another complication was added by the movement in Cataluña. Some of the Catalunians demand a kind of 'Home Rule.' They demand that the local affairs be dealt with in Barcelona. That is all of separation there is in the recent movement."

All Moderate Requests Will Be Granted

"What measures does your majesty intend to take for the settlement of this question?"

"My government is willing to discuss in a friendly manner every demand made in a legal way. It hopes to see Cataluña and Barcelona more prosperous than ever."

"And in regard to the rest of Spain?" I asked again.

"The present government intends to grant all moderate requests and to show the others the absurdity of their demands. But the crisis cannot be completely settled before the end of the war."

I asked the King to explain to me the character of the entire Spanish revolutionary movement. He replied, smiling:

"You came here, I believe, imagining that there was a revolution. Did you not look to the future with full confidence? I am grieved by the fact that a year ago the reformists were pro-monarchists, while at present they place themselves at the side of the revolutionists."

The King then said that in all countries the governments are tending toward a social state similar to that in England. The King preferred not to discuss the Russian revolution, but admitted that it had a considerable influence on the minds of many in Spain.

"One more question, your majesty," I said. "The general opinion is that you will come out with the first note in regard to peace transactions. Perhaps you can make some statement in regard to that?"

"I believe the war will continue for a long time. But peace must come earlier or later, and the earlier the better. But I think that after the declarations of Lloyd George and Ribot it would be impossible for me to offer my services as a mediator. I am always ready, however, to work for humanity."